

Vol. XVII.

Report

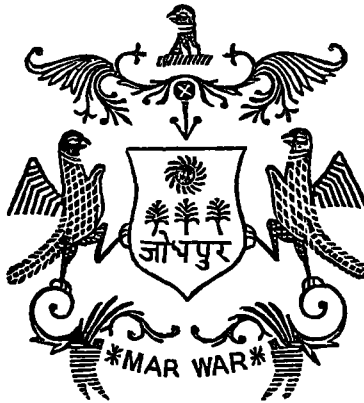
ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE MARWAR STATE.

**FOR THE YEAR
1901-1902.**



Compiled in the Mehkama-Khas Office

AND

Published by authority.

JODHPUR:

Printed at the "Marwar State" Press.

1902.

Table of Contents.

SUBJECT.	PAGE.
CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL...	1 to 3
CHAPTER II.—SEASON AND CROPS ...	3 and 4
CHAPTER III.—BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT ...	4
CHAPTER IV.—LAND REVENUE ...	4 and 5
CHAPTER V.—JASWANT SAMAND ...	6
CHAPTER VI.—SCARCITY ...	6
CHAPTER VII.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT ...	7
CHAPTER VIII.—FOREST ...	7 and 8
CHAPTER IX.—SALT ...	8 and 9
CHAPTER X.—ABKARI ...	9
CHAPTER XI.—MINTS ...	9 and 10
CHAPTER XII:—	
I.—RAILWAYS ...	10
II.—PUBLIC WORKS ...	10 to 12
CHAPTER XIII.—SANITATION AND DISPENSARIES ...	12 to 14
CHAPTER XIV.—GIRAI DEPARTMENT ...	15 to 16
CHAPTER XV.—SETTLEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ...	17 to 18
CHAPTER XVI.—JAIL ...	18 to 20
CHAPTER XVII.—JUDICIAL ...	21
CHAPTER XVIII.—REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT ...	22
CHAPTER XIX.—FINANCE AND REVENUE ...	22 to 24
CHAPTER XX.—MILITARY DEPARTMENT—	
Section 1. Military ...	25
Section 2. Sardar Risala ...	25 to 26
CHAPTER XXI.—EDUCATION ...	26 to 29
CHAPTER XXII.—STATE PRESS ...	29

SUBJECT.	PAGE.
APPENDIX I.—Statement showing the current prices of principal edible grains in the town of Jodhpur.	...
APPENDIX II.—Statement showing the Field survey and attestation of record completed and Bapoti Patas distributed in Khalsa Villages.	...
APPENDIX III.—Statement showing the Revenue of Bilara Hawala including Jaswant Samand Bundh for the year 1901-02.	...
APPENDIX IV.—Comparative Statement showing the Revenue of the Marwar Customs Department for the year 1899 and 1901-1902.	...
APPENDIX V.—Public Works.	...
APPENDIX VI.—Statement of roads in Jodhpur State for 1901-02.	...
APPENDIX VII.—Statement showing Population of the Criminal Tribes.	...
APPENDIX VIII.—Statement showing the Civil and Criminal Work done in the Court of the Pargana Superintendents.	...
APPENDIX IX.—Statement showing the work done in the Haku-mats, during 1901-1902.	...
APPENDIX XA —Budget Statement of Receipts for the year 1901-1902.	...
APPENDIX XIB —Budget Statement of Expenditure for the year 1901-1902.	...
APPENDIX XII —Statement showing the working of Registration Department Marwar from 1st April 1901 to 31st March 1902.	...
APPENDIX XIII.—Statement showing the strength of the 1st and 2nd Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.	...

CHAPTER - I.

Political.

The Darbar cannot fail to gratefully acknowledge the lively interest kindly taken by Major K. D. Erskine during the absence of H. H. the Maharaja and the Musahib Ala when he exercised general control over the State administration; and the timely and wholesome advice which the political authorities have ever been ready to afford.

The year is particularly remarkable for a shower of honours and distinctions that the Supreme Government was, as a special mark of favor, kindly pleased to bestow on the illustrious Musahib Ala, Maharaja Dhiraj Col: Sir Pratap Singh G. C. S. I., C. B., L. L. D.

(1) In recognition of his meritorious services in China, he was on his return created a Knight Commander of the Exalted Order of Bath.

(2) He was appointed Honourary Commandant of the Cadet Corps, a scheme inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy for the better and effective training of the scions of the Indian aristocracy.

(3) In consequence of the acknowledged keen interest he took in the raising and equipping of the splendid regiments of Sardar Risala for the defence of the Empire, he was elected to command the representative body of the Imperial Service Troops at the coming coronation of His Gracious Majesty, the King Emperor.

(4) Both on account of propinquity and merit he was nominated by the Paramount Power, a ruler of the Idar principality which was rendered vacant by the demise of the infant prince.

(5) Last but not the least important was his appointment as an Honourary A. D. C. to His Gracious Majesty, the King Emperor.

In the Cadet Corps, reference to which has already been made, His Highness the Maharaja was the first ruling prince who voluntarily and of his own accord offered himself for admission.

Four non-commissioned officers from the Imperial Service Troops were selected to represent the Sardar Risala at the coronation.

In response to the appeal for subscription towards the scheme for perpetuating the memory of the beloved and august Sovereign, Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, Empress of India, by erecting a memorial, the Darbar promised to contribute a sum of one lac, in 4 annual instalments; the first instalment of Rs- 20,000 was paid during May; whereas a sum of Rs- 8,134 was subscribed by the Jodhpur ladies towards the funds collected by Her Excellency, the Lady Curzon with the humane object of establishing scholarship in connection with the National Association for providing female medical aid to the women of India in commemoration of the deceased Queen-Empress, the principal contributors being Her Highness, the Maharani (Rs-5,000) and Lady Pratap Singh (Rs-1,000.)

A sum of Rs. 6,601 was collected towards the late Col: A. Adams's memorial, of which His Highness alone with his usual generosity contributed Rs. 5,000 and Maharaja Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh Rs. 500.

His Highness's health was very seriously affected by Malaria, and by the predisposition produced thereby to contract attacks of renal neuralgia causing intense pain, and consequently His Highness embarked on 24th April, under the advice of the Residency Surgeon, for a seavoyage to Ceylon to counteract the malarial tendency, where-from the party proceeded direct to Europe to undergo a course of waters at Carlsbad, which did him much good and the bracing climate of Switzerland, Austria and France, which he passed through on his way to England thoroughly recruited his impaired health.

In Vienna, the venerable Emperor of Austria treated His Highness with particular cordiality and in London His Highness had the honour of personally tendering his respectful homage to His Gracious Majesty, the King Emperor, Edward VII who was pleased to warmly appreciate the services rendered by His Highness to the Empire and expressed genuine sympathy with the impoverished ryot of Marwar.

His Highness and the party consisting of Captain W. P. Bannerman as Political Officer, Thakurs Bijey Singh and Dhonkal Singh and Kanwar Oogam Singh landed at Bombay on 18th October where a hearty reception was accorded by the Marwari Community and by the leading nobles and officials including Maharaja Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh. After a brief sojourn at Abu, His Highness reached Jodhpur on the morning of the 30th; and the lavish decoration of the Railway station platform by the loyal subjects with triumphal arches, greenery and flags interspersed here and there with appropriate expressions conveying their tender sentiments of devotion and esteem for their returning sovereign, were quite inconformity with the grand preparation made by the State befitting the occasion.

The special Committee consisting of R. B. Pundit Sukhdeo Prashad, B.A. and Kaviraja Murar Dan, referred to in last year's report, continued to perform the duties of the Musahib Ala till the close of April, when His Highness for the benefit of his health had to take a continental trip and the Resident Western Rajputana States kindly undertook the general supervision of the State administration.

Thakur Bijey Singh of Rian was appointed Joint Judge of the Court of Sardars in place of the deceased Thakur of Nimaj.

Changes in the personnel of administration.

Aya Khan, Superintendent Nagore, was suspended and his powers were invested in the Hakim of Merta.

The Hakim of Sankra died and the Hakims of Nagore and Pali were dismissed. The vacancies thus rendered were filled up by Bulidan Singh. Thakar Dhonkal Singh and Pandit-Lassu Prashad respectively.

Miss C. Adams, M. D., who was a recipient of a silver medal of Kaisar-i-Hind, died of prolonged illness at Jaipur and the Darbar was pleased to erect a marble tablet over her grave at Jaipur, at a cost of Rs-241/6/0. She was succeeded by Miss C. Arnott who resigned her appointment from 1st January.

Maharaj Jiwan Singh a cousin of H. H. the Maharaja died childless.

CHAPTER II.

Season and crop.

There were scattered showers in 10 Parganas during May, the highest fall being registered at Nawa. In June some more Parganas received it, but the fall in no Pargana exceeded 90 cents. In the following two months the monsoon was general but it was not copious. The heaviest fall having been recorded in Bali, Bilara and Parbatsar, in which alone it approached the average. In September and October there were scattered showers in 8 districts.

The result was a scarcity in the Western half of Marwar in which the rainfall was much below the average, as will appear from the following memo.

Parbatsar	...	...	13.31
Bilara	...	...	12.67
Bali	...	...	12.66
Nawa	...	...	10.11
Sambhar	...	...	9.60
Nagore	...	...	9.43
Merta	...	...	9.16
Desuri	...	...	9.80
Jaitaran	...	...	8.79
Jodhpur	...	...	8.42
Phalodi	...	...	8.61
Sojat	...	...	8.59
Gudah	...	...	8.96
Marote	...	...	7.61
Didwana	...	...	6.0
Sankra	...	...	5.43
Jaswantpura	...	...	4.82
Pali	...	...	4.60
Sanchoe	...	...	4.99
Shergarh	...	...	4.66
Sheo	...	...	3.18
Sewana	...	...	3.27
Badmere	...	...	3.16
Pachbhadr	...	...	2.42
Jasole	...	...	2.41
Chotan	...	...	2.16
Jalore	...	...	0.96

The Sawnu crop was 10 annas in only 2 parganas, 8 annas in one and 4 annas in 6, and 2 annas in 2 only; so that taking Crops. the country as a whole, the Kharif crop may be taken to be 4 annas.

The Unaku crop was better, that is about 8 annas in a rupee, as it was 12 annas in 3 parganas, 10 annas in 6, 8 annas in 3, and 4 annas in 2. The grass crop was however fair, and the out-turn of the year together with the storage of the previous year was sufficient enough to meet the wants of the country.

The appendix No. 1. shows the current prices of the food grains that prevailed in the Jodhpur city during the year.

CHAPTER III.

Boundary & Settlement Department.

There are (excluding Sambhar and Mallani) ³⁷¹²~~3722~~ villages in Marwar, out of which 686 are fiscal, 13 Jagir villages, General. having reverted to Khalsa during the year. The internal boundaries of all the villages has long been settled and so are the disputes relating thereto, and with the exception of 2 Grassia villages (Gorra and Sambarwada) the pillar erection is also complete.

There were ⁷³~~76~~ cases of pillar destruction pending at the close of the last year, which together with 2 filed during the Cases of pillar destruction. year gave a total of ⁷⁵~~78~~ for disposal, out of which only one was disposed of, leaving a balance of ⁷⁴~~77~~ undisposed of; and of which 9 are pending with the Assistant Musahib Ala, 7 with Assistant Settlement Officer, and 61 with the Hakims.

As given in Appendix No: 2 the record of 18 villages was attested; which leaves only 18 villages to be completed. Attestation of Record. The fairing of settlement records of 24 villages is still to be done. 429 Bapoti pattas were distributed during the year.

All the external boundaries have been since long settled with the exception of two disputes on the Jesulmer border Interstatal disputes. viz Phalodi and Bapli Jharisara and Bagli and Sirran which was proposed to be settled by a special Boundary Settlement Officer under the Boundary Settlement rules of Rajputana.

CHAPTER IV.

Land Revenue.

The total number of Khalsa villages rose to ⁶⁶⁸~~686~~ including 13 new Jagir villages that reverted to it during the year under report. Number.

The Bapi of 27,581 bighas of land was applied for, and granted
Bapi. whereas that of 76,215 bighas was abandoned
on account of the prevailing scarcity.

The total collections during the year amounted to Rupees 8,39,895
Income. of which Rupees 5,21,680 was the net amount
for the year under report after a remission of
Rupees 5,44,381 being granted.

The sum remitted to Treasury amounted to Rupees 6,14,817.

The memo given below shows the details of the Raj demand due,
remissions made, and the Bapi applied for and abandoned during the year.

Number.	District.	BAPI APPLIED FOR		BAPI RESIGNED.		DHOLI BHOM RE- VERTED TO KHALSA.		Total Raj demand.	Remission made.	Net amount due.
		Bighas.	Yielding revenue.	Bighas.	Yielding revenue.	Bighas.	Yielding revenue.			
1.	Jodhpur	10445½	374 2 ..	27404½	6789 15 3	279	73 ...	211079 4 6	1,32,935	78144 4 6
2.	Nagore..	1629½	1937 3 9	26159½	8962 11 ..	585	50 ..	275556 6 9	170420 8	105135 14 9
3.	Bali ..	11635	8361 ..	12903	6183 ..	216	45 ..	230238 7 ..	71155 1 6	159083 5 6
4.	Jalore	116½	50 13 ..	656	432 8 3	229½	44 15 6	137479 9	91857 11 3	45621 13 9
5.	Merta ...	1607½	752 7 9	3144½	87 8 ..	..	.. ..	123665 15 6	39003	84662 15 6
6.	Didwana	2147	459 ..	8877	2179 ..	..	.. ..	88042 13 6	39010 3 9	49032 9 9
	Total ...	27581½	11934 12	676314½	24695 2 6	1309½	212 15 6	1066062 8 3	544381 8 6	521680 15 9

The establishment together with the contingent expenses of both the
Expenditure. Hawala and Settlement departments amounted to
Rupees 60,955 and 32,415 respectively.

The other expenses were:—

Cash paid to the Jagirdars in lieu of their shares in certain Mustarka villages ...	... Rs 5,032
Camels for Inspectors and Darogas ...	... .. 332
Well sinking ...	... .. 240
Advance to cultivators ...	... .. 28,510
Choudhar and Mulba fee ...	... .. 9,077
Miscellaneous ...	... .. 9,964
Total ...	53,155

The jagir succession fee realized by the Hawala Department was
Hukumnama Rupees 8,926 against Rupees ~~7,691~~ of
the last year. 17,631

The total income under this head came up
Zabties. to Rupees 1,173 during the year.

CHAPTER V.

Jaswant Samand.

The total Sevaj area irrigated during the year under report was as under :—

Bighas inside the bundh	3,672
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Bighas irrigated by canals	16,500
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An appreciable damage was reported to have been caused by the visitation of locusts, to the Sawnu crop, the out turn of which was only 4 annas in a rupee.

The total revenue during the year amounted to Rs 1,68,613, as under:—

Jaswant Samand	Rs. 43,772
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Other Hawala villages under Bilara	1,24,841
------------------------------------	-----	----	----------

A remission of Rs 16,524 was also made and thus the net amount of revenue aggregated to Rs 1,52,089, which showed an increase of Rs 44,035 over ~~that of the previous year.~~ *The average of previous years.*

The details of the revenue will be found in Appendix No. III.

CHAPTER VI.

Scarcity.

The failure of the Kharif crop, the mainstay of this country, brought about by the paucity of rainfall attended with an appreciable damage done by the swarm of locusts that passed over Marwar, resulted in a scarcity which led the Durbar to open relief works for the needy and distressed ; and poor houses for the disabled and infirm.

Causes of scarcity.

Relief afforded.

The Dholera work being already in progress on a contract system, most of the criminal tribes as well as those who were drafted from Ahmedabad were employed thereon. This was supplimented by relief works in the Parganas of Marote, Nagore and Merta where 1,620 persons found employment. 5 Poor-houses daily afforded relief to 844 persons, on the whole 2,454 persons were in receipt of relief on 29th March 1902, as under:—

Relief works	...	1,610	excluding 258 members of criminal tribes on Dholerao work.
--------------	-----	-------	--

Poor houses	...	844
-------------	-----	-----

The total expenditure for the year comes to Rs 22,662-1-6 only. 79,530 persons emigrated with 5,277 heads of cattle, of which 384 persons were brought back.

CHAPTER VII.**Customs.**

The customs gross revenue aggregated to Rs. 10,10,032 out of which establishment charges excluding the pay of Assistant Musahib Ala and his office was Rs 80,011 and other charges amounted to Rs 61,760 leaving a balance of Rs 8,86,261 out of which a sum of Rs 8,25,668 against Rs 5,78,658 of the previous year, was remitted to the Treasury.

Though the revenue of the year exceeds the net earnings of the previous year which were effected by the terrible famine that raged in the country yet the realization inspite of the enhanced tariff fell short of the average and accordingly with a view to rehabilitate this important source of revenue as also to encourage the export of the country produce, the tariff was remodelled by the Musahib Ala, who took up the duties of supervising this department in the absence of the Assistant Musahib Ala whom Idar Succession case kept away from the station. Certain changes were introduced in the tariff the principal being the following :—

(1.) The import duty on European cloth was raised from Rs 5 to Rs 6/4 per maund.

(2.) The import duty on Gur, coarse and refined sugar was raised by 2, 4 and 6 annas respectively.

(3.) The export duty on country cotton cloth was abolished and that on the country woollen cloth reduced from Re. 1/ to 6/ annas.

(4) The import duty on metals was reduced and the export duty on wool was raised from Re. 1/ to Re. 1/4 per maund.

(5.) The export and import duties on Ghi were reduced, the former by 4 annas and the latter by 2 annas per maund.

(6.) The import duty on tobacco was raised to 1/14/ per maund and that on timber to 10 annas, whereas the export duty on the latter was remitted.

(7.) The local forest produce was exempted from the levy of export duty.

(8.) The import duty on goats and sheep, which stood at Rs 10 per 100 heads, was abolished to facilitate the import of live-stock.

CHAPTER VIII.**Forest Department.**

There were no changes under this head, and the area remained the same as last year i. e. 335.48 square miles.

An area of 4 square miles was further reserved at Bali bringing the total to 11.7 square miles.

Fuel and Fodder Reserve.

The work of replacing dry rubble masonry pillars by pucca ones was continued and 40 pillars in Desuri and 96 in Sewari Ranges were constructed. The kutchha pillars were white-washed and kept in repairs.

Boundaries.

The survey of the Sojat Range forests was completed during the year, while that of the Godwar Range was still in progress.

Survey.

It was on account of the persistent lukewarmness of the Mewar authorities that the cutting of the main fire line between Marwar and Mewar was not taken in hand.

Cutting of the main fire line between Marwar and Mewar.

On account of the prevailing draught there was a noticeable increase in the breaches against the Forest rules.

Breach of the rules.

330 cases were compounded departmentally in addition to 336 cases compounded by the Forest Ranger of the Raipur Jagir. 7,089 cattle including Raipur and Ghanerao Jagirs were pounded for illicit grazing.

Fires.

Five fires occurred during the year, burning 155 acres of forest.

The forests remained closed to the grazing of goats and sheep throughout the year and open to the horned cattle up to July 1901. They were then totally closed and opened again on 1st September 1901 for grazing and grass cutting.

Grass and grazing.

The results of natural reproduction were unsatisfactory owing to the scanty rain-fall.

Natural Reproduction.

The total amount of Forest revenue during the year was Rs. 24,279 while the expenditure rose to Rs. 33,110.

Financial results.

CHAPTER IX.

Salt Department.

The amount of salt received from the various sources during the year was 2,14,358 maunds, and the previous balance being 3,10,541, the total quantity for disposal during the year under report amounted to 5,24,899 maunds, of which 2,20,061 maunds were sold.

Out-turn of edible salt.

Out of Rupees 5,38,263 being the aggregate amount of the sale proceeds, Rupees 4,37,908 were realized during the year.

Sale proceeds.

The balance of *Khari* salt in stock was 8,157 maunds, and 3,698 maunds of *Khari* salt were newly received, of which 10,124 maunds were sold during the year, the sale proceeds of which amounted to Rupees 4,052.

The aggregate amount of the receipts of salt for the year under report amounted to Rupees 4,85,497 of which Rupees 4,41,960 was the amount of the sale proceeds of edible and *khari* salt, the balance of Rupees 43,537 being the recovery of arrears of previous years. The amount remitted to Treasury was Rupees 4,56,964.

There were 23 licenses granted during the year for the manufacture of saltpetre, the out-turn of which was 570 maunds. The amount of fee realized was Rupees 238.

CHAPTER X.

Abkari.

The number of stills remained the same as last year *viz.* ¹⁰³ ~~124~~ but that of the Licenses and Licensed shops was reduced to 94 and 153 respectively, whereas 27 Pattas were issued in Hawala and Jagir villages.

The total distillations of all kinds of the Sadar Distillery including Asa Dubara and Chhata numbered 89,386 bottles of which 80,630 were sold realizing a sum of Rupees 49,209 on account of price.

The amount recovered during the year on account of the previous arrears was Rupees 16,371 whereas Rupees 74,495 remained out-standing at the close of the year.

71 Licenses were granted during the year for sale of Bhang, Ganja and Charas on account of which Rupees 6,495 were recovered. The recovery of previous balance also amounted to Rupees 162.

The total gross income of the year amounted to Rupees 1,39,898 out of which Rupees 4,471 were paid as compensation to the Tazimi Jagirdars and remissions to the extent of Rupees 34,255 were granted to the contractors on account of the prevailing scarcity. A sum of Rupees 74,614 was remitted to the Treasury, and the charges of office establishment amounted to Rupees 8,309.

CHAPTER XI.

Mints.

The mints remained closed for silver and copper coinage and only 8,808 gold mohars were coined in the Jodhpur mint during the year.

The total aggregate receipts from all three mints of Jodhpur, Nagore and Pali, amounted to Rs 14,820 which chiefly comprise the duty on gold, silver, Jewellery and other miscellaneous charges.

The amount for each mint stood as under:—

Jodhpur mint	...	...	Rs 11,600
Nagore	„	...	2,132
Pali	„	...	1,088

A sum of Rs 12,086 was remitted to Treasury, while the amount of the maintenance of office establishment was Rs. 3,368.

CHAPTER XII.

Railways.

A sum of Rs. 3,03,573 was further expended on the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway which brought the total cost to Rs. 44,37,725 against the budget estimate of Rs. 48,56,110. The relaying of the line Balotra Section cost the Durbar Rs. 7,458 which added to the expenditure already incurred gave a total of Rs. 2,77,642 against the estimate of Rs. 3,60,378.

A. Capital.

The whole of the rolling stock ordered through the B. B. & C. I. Railway early in 1899 was not delivered by the close of the year.

The total capital cost of the Jodhpur Railway stood at Rs. 1,16,99,400, the open mileage being 455 the cost per mile came to Rs. 25,713,

The gross earnings aggregated to Rs. 17,00,000 and the working expenses to Rs. 9,08,117 giving the net earnings as Rs 7,91,883, which gave a return of 6.77 per cent of the capital cost.

B. Revenue.

The traffic during the first half of the year was very small but owing to the impending scarcity there was a large import of food grain from the North and from Sind; and the famine in Gujrat also caused a brisk traffic in grain to spring up from Sind. The salt traffic remained very brisk all through the year, so that the last half-year partly recouped the loss of the first half.

Of through traffic from the North-West to Karachi, there was scarcely any, but in the opinion of the Manager there are signs now of a commencement in this direction.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 3,98,113 and the receipts from various sources to Rs. 18,298, few new works were undertaken during the year, the construction of Dholera Tank having monopolised most of the expenditure.

General.

The cost of establishment was Rs. 16,095 expended as follows :—

Part pay of the Manager	...	...	Rs. 6,816	...
Assistant Engineer	...	...	„ 3,693	...
Overseers	...	...	„ 2,758	...
Office establishment	...	...	„ 1,917	...
Menial staff	...	...	„ 911	...
Total			„ 16,095	

A surveyor was at work near Pipli all the cold weather trying to find a favourable line for the Railway, which, it is hoped, will soon pass through this very difficult piece of country, a sum of Rs. 1,695 was expended during the year which brings the total expenditure to Rs. 1,51,459.

Survey for the Marwar Junction
Baran Railway.

Several trial lines were run, none of which proved satisfactory.

The work on this tank was pushed rapidly since the rains and it will arrest the flow of the Guia River for the first time next monsoon. The main dam was nearly completed and the long dam east of the village was also ready with the exception of some dressing. Pitching is now being pushed on. The sluices are fixed and the sluice-chamber is being built up.

Dholera Tank.

The overflow is to be kept 5 feet below its final level this year as a precautionary measure.

The tank has 800 square miles of catchment area, and will contain when full nearly 4,000 millions of cubic feet.

The following are the details of expenditure incurred during the year :—

C. feet.			Rs.
1,90,68,000	Earth work	...	1,59,879
2,98,626	Masonry	...	56,739
54,000	Pitching	...	2,720
	Establishment	...	3,739
	Miscellaneous (including tramway)	...	9,880
Total Rs.			2,32,957

The expenditure up to the close of the year aggregated to Rs. 3,60,102 against the budget estimate of Rs. 5,73,225.

This tank was completed in 1900 and the overflow was fixed 5 feet below its final level. It overflowed for a long time during the last year but no water whatever came into it during the year as there was only one small shower on the catchment. The tank is now complete at a total cost of Rs. 48,809, against the estimate of Rs. 50,568 of which Rs. 19,086 were laid out during the year.

Khorda Tank.

The maintenance charges aggregated to Rs. 5,969 against the estimate of Rs. 1,250 owing to damages by flood in 1899 to canal banks, and the people being too sick or unwilling to undertake the work of repairs within their own village boundaries. Very little water came into the tank in 1901, but there was a considerable amount over from 1900 and some 20,000 bighas were cultivated from this tank this year.

This Flour Mill is still kept working though at a net loss of Rs. 3,126 ; the working expenses being Rs. 4,776 and the receipts 1,656. The out-turn of the mill during the year was as follows:—

	Mds.
Wheat and Bajra ground	5,894
Oats, Barley and grain crushed	4,425

The gross earnings were Rs. 8,287 and the working expenses Rs. 6,714. The net earnings being Rs. 1,573, which gave 10·39% on capital cost of Rs. 15,138. The main item of expenses was the cost of bullock traction.

In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India surveys of new irrigation projects were begun. The information asked for by Government had to be submitted by August so that only the most cursory surveys could be made. These investigations were continued during the cold weather and 2 projects were ready for the commencement of work. One project which was regarded as a particularly promising one, the construction of a tank or series of tanks fed by the Jawai river, is at present under survey which cost the Durbar Rs. 1,409.

The receipts, besides those stated above, consisted of :—

- (1) Rent of Dak Banglow and Post Office Rs. 1,442.
- (2) Sale of ice and aerated waters „ 6,919.

CHAPTER XIII.

Sanitation and Dispensaries.

In Jodhpur city 2,101 births and 2,501 deaths were registered during the year giving a birth rate of 34·76 per mille and a death rate of 41·38 against a birth rate of 33·81 and a death rate of 135·22 per mille. During the year 1599 deaths were reported from fevers, 164 from dysentery and diarrhœa, 25 from respiratory diseases, 33 from injuries, and 680 from all other causes.

The Durbar allots Rs. 1,800 per mensem for the sanitation of the city of Jodhpur and Rs. 500 for that of the Pali town. The former is disbursed by a Municipal Committee and the latter by the Daroga under the Supervision of the Hospital Assistant.

For the removal of the night soil a Steam Sanitary Tramway has been laid by the Durbar, which is perhaps the first of its kind in Rajputana. It carries refuse and filth to a distance of about five miles from the town. Its working expenses amounted to Rs-7,412 per annum.

During the year there were 26 hospitals and dispensaries open of which
 22 are supported by the Marwar Durbar, 3 by the
 Dispensaries. Northern India Salt Revenue Department, and
 one by the Government for the Western Rajputana States Residency.

In the 22 Marwar dispensaries 1,05,875 patients were treated of whom
 1,480 were in-door patients against 1,51,995 with
 Working of the Dispensaries 2,524 in-door patients in the last year giving a
 decrease of 45,076 in out-door and 1,014 in in-door patients. There were 613
 major and 5,451 minor operations performed during the year. against 859 major
 and 6,570 minor operations in the last year giving a decrease of 246 major and
 1,119 minor operations. The decrease in the working is said to be due to the
 comparative healthiness of the year.

In the Western Rajputana States, Residency Hospital 1,991 out-door
 patients were treated against 2,233 in the last year, 1 major and 85 minor opera-
 tions were performed, against 13 minor operations in the last year.

In the three Northern India Salt Revenue dispensaries 2,822 out-door
 and 92 in-door patients were treated against 2,720 out-door and 186 in-door
 patients in the last year, 8 major and 147 minor operations were performed
 against 15 major and 136 minor operations in 1900.

There was a noticeable decrease in not only the attendance at the
 hospital but also in the number of major and
 Operations. minor operations, the latter went down from
 874 and 6,719 to 622 and 5,683 respectively. There were 13 deaths in surgical
 cases.

The Residency Surgeon reported to have performed 111 important
 operations consisting of 87 extraction of lens for cataract, 15 lithotomies, 7
 litholapaxies and 2 excision of tumours.

Miss C. Adams performed 2 extraction of lens for cataract 1 excision of
 tumour during the period she held charge of the Jaswant Hospital for Women.
 But she breathed her last on 21st April 1901 and the charge remained in
 the hands of a female Hospital Assistant, Miss. H. Dass, who performed only 3
 operations of importance, viz instrumental delivery. Miss Arnott, M. D. per-
 formed 3 extraction of lens for cataract, one operation on bone and 2 excision
 of tumours in the Jaswant Hospital.

The dispensaries cost the Marwar Durbar Rs-37,229 of which Rs 8,461
 were expended on Europe medicines, Rs-679 on
 Expenditure. Bazar medicines and Rs-2,367 on the dieting of
 in-door patients.

During the year a medical store was formed at the Hewson Hospital Jodhpur, which is stated to have had the effect of lessening to a considerable extent the expenditure on medicines and also having a good supply in hand to meet any unforeseen emergencies such as the out-break of an epidemic.

The Residency Surgeon inspected 21 dispensaries as also the salt dispensaries at Didwana and Pachbhadra.

As referred to in last years report, plague broke out in Bali and Sewari villages on 8th February and continued until 15th April 1901. On 21st March Sewari was infected, and the last case was reported on 15th May. On the whole there had been 243 seizures and 174 deaths. The services of Captain Macleod were kindly lent by the Government whose efforts were pre-eminently successful, and he was consequently awarded the silver medal of Kaiser-i-Hind by the Supreme Government. The untiring energy displayed by Col. Crofts in suppressing the fell disease is also noticeable. To evacuation followed by voluntary inoculation and the advent of the hot season may be attributed the extinction of this terrible epidemic.

A family of 5 persons from Broach was detained at Rani Station. Three members of this family were found plague-stricken of whom two died and one recovered.

A Bania from Bombay died of plague in the camp at Rani Station on 23rd September 1901.

The following table shows the prevalence of ailments.

DISEASES.					1900.	1901.
Malarial Fevers	...	...	...	...	43861	21698
Skin diseases	...	...	...	...	10388	11037
Diseases of the digestive system	...	...	...	...	9440	8195
" eye	...	...	...	...	8974	6905
Ulcers	...	...	...	...	8522	8158
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	6371	2278
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	5891	2029
Lungs and respiratory	...	...	...	...	5786	5390
Diseases of ear	...	...	...	...	5406	5751

37 Cases of leprosy were treated against 80 in the last year.

There were 41 cases of mycetoma (foot 38 and hand 3) treated against 43 in the last year.

16 limbs were amputated on account of mycetoma viz 2 thighs, 13 legs, and 1 foot.

Quinine was on sale at 38 Post Offices against 59 Post Offices in the previous year.

65 Packets of 102 doses of 5 grains each, were sold during the year against 240 packets in the previous year.

During the year, the sale of quinine at Post Offices was not heavy as there was not much malarial fever in the districts.

CHAPTER XIV.

Girai Department.

108 dacoities involving loss of property to the value of Rs. 36,455 were committed during the year, and 157 highway robberies with a loss of Rs. 21,729 were also reported. The highest number of *wardats* occurred in Desuri, Bali and Jalore, as will appear from the memo given below.—

Name of Pargana.			DACOITIES.		HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.		Remarks.
			No. of cases.	Amount of property.	No. of cases	Amount of property.	
Jodhpur	...	...	4	4,162	12	1,313	
Bali	...	...	21	4,648	19	1,177	
Desuri	..	...	20	4,112	12	1,204	
Pali	..	...	...	...	8	788	
Pachbhadra	...	...	...	...	1	93	
Siwana	...	...	4	1,162	2	409	
Mallani	...	..	5	2,118	5	413	
Marote	...	...	...	...	..	...
Sambhar	...	...	..	.....	... ..	.....
Nagore	...	...	9	4,736	14	1,938	
Merta	...	...	...	...	8	2,777	
Parbatsar	...	...	..	...	2	256	
Sheo	...	...	2	581	...	...
Sankra	...	...	5	783	1	39	
Sojat	...	...	9	1,566	8	1,409	
Shergurh	...	...	1	168	2	160	
Phalodi	...	...	3	2,307	4	633	
Sanchoe	...	...	5	1,341	8	994	
Jaswantpura	...	...	7	4,086	10	708	
Jalore	...	...	13	4,685	29	3,259	
Bilara	...	...	...	...	3	267	
Didwana	...	...	...	...	5	2,671	
Jaitaran	...	...	...	...	3	1,213	
Nawa	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Total	...	...	108	36,455	157	21,729	

The increase in crime is due to the prevailing scarcity, and it is under consideration of the Darbar to re-organise the Raj Police when it is hoped due control will be placed thereon.

The number of offenders arrested in the dacoity cases was 6, while 29 arrests were made in the highway robbery cases.

Arrests and elucidations.

The value of property recovered amounted to Rupees 923 and Rupees 972 respectively, as per details given below :—

Name of the Pargana.	DACOITIES.		HIGHWAY ROBBERIES		REMARKS.
	No. of offenders arrested.	Amount of property recovered.	No. of offenders arrested.	Amount of property recovered.	
Jalore	91	.....	215	
Jodhpur	132	.....	.....
Sojat	2	9	
Phalodi	2	229	
Jaswantpura	5	.....	3	180	
Nagore	134	
Shergarh	1	90	
Didwana	112	
Bali	1	700	2	.....
Jaitaran	2	.....
Nawa	1	.....
Sanchole	2	.....
Jalore	11	.....
Desuri	1	.....
Siwana	2	.....
Total	6	923	29	972	

Approvers.

The number of approvers or Goyandas remained the same during the year under report.

Out-laws.

Of the out-laws still at large, one Indar Singh Champawat of village Tilvasni was arrested during the year.

CHAPTER XV.**Settlement of the Criminal Tribes.**

There was a slight increase in the male adult population of the
 Population. A class members of the criminal tribes, from 5737
 to 5745, said to be due to new registration, but a
 marked diminution is noticeable among the dependent classes, which is ascribed
 to the cholera and malarial fever epidemics which followed the last terrible
 famine.

The number present on the rolls is 5063, the remaining 682 being
 either old absconders, or emigrants (for details vide Appendix VII).

On account of the impending scarcity, relief works were opened for
 Scarcity. them and special arrangements made for their
 supervision 815 were in receipt of relief at the close
 of the year, out of which no less than 761 were employed at Dholerá; where con-
 tract rates were offered to them, with a view to provide against the tendency
 of becoming state drones, into which they appeared to be drifting, though
 these rates were at first resented to, but on a local enquiry, kindly instituted
 by Mr. Home, the alleged grievances were found to be quite groundless and
 they had to contend themselves with the proved rates offered to other labourers.
 For those who had a larger number of dependents to maintain, a relief work
 was opened where in they were admitted.

The land in possession of the members of the Criminal Tribes was
 Land and Cattle. 1,75,423 bighas, which gives an average of over
 30 bighas per head. The number of cattle was
 5,591, which gives nearly one cattle on an average. 485 bullocks were newly
 supplied from the State and Charitable Grant Fund to make up the deficiency
 caused during the last famine. The hand ploughs were also provided, but this
 is reported to have not found favor with them

Owing to the prevailing scarcity the number of bad characters ran to
 Bad characters. 580, out of which 567 are Baoris and 13 Sansis.
 The parganas of Merta, Nagore and Bilara claimed
 a major portion of them.

To the same cause may be ascribed the in-
 Debt. crease in debt which aggregated to Rs. 1,50,250.

A sum of Rs. 527 was distributed as Takavi
 Colony Settlements. advances to the Dudor Jor and Jaswantabad Baoris.

7,443 bighas of land could only be surveyed and the survey work had
 Amin's work. to be abandoned on account of the scarcity.

It was levied in 1,339 villages in 13 parganas. The collections
 Chokidari Lag Bag. amounted to Rs. 66,100 and 8,624 maunds, the
 increase being due to the inclusion of Jaswant-
 pura, Bali, and Jodhpur parganas.

2,426 thefts are reported to have been committed involving a loss of property to the extent of Rs. 2,09,012 and 100 maunds of grain, out of which property worth Rs. 27,282 was recovered and 1268 offenders were arrested, out of whom 278 were members of the criminal tribes. The convictions however numbered 174 against 553 belonging to other castes.

4 Baoris and 11 Sansis were sentenced to imprisonment exceeding 3 months but not exceeding 6 months, 15 Baoris were sentenced to imprisonment exceeding 1 month but not exceeding 3 months and 33 Baoris and 6 Sansis were sentenced to imprisonment under one month, while 102 were flogged.

The compensation in the theft cases out of the lag bag of the criminal tribes was awarded in 126 cases, the amount decreed against was Rs. 2,970, out of which Rs. 355 were realized in 16 cases.

The sanctioned strength is 9 Jamadars and 96 Lambardars, but the number in service was 9 and 86 respectively.

CHAPTER XVI.

Jail.

The Residency Surgeon W. R. States continued as usual to be the consulting adviser to the Darbar in all sanitary and disciplinary matters connected with the prison administration.

There were 777 prisoners in the Jail at the beginning of the year, and 2,107 were admitted during the year. Of the total of two thousand eight hundred eighty four, 1,865 were discharged leaving 1,019 at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 988.48.

The strength of the convicted prisoners at the commencement of the year stood at 627, and the admissions numbered 913. Out of the total of one thousand five hundred forty. 679 were discharged as under :—

Released on bail	...	...	...	11
„ on appeal	...	...	...	22
„ on expiry of sentence	...	...	...	379
„ on birth days and extraordinary occasions	...	...	...	255
Transferred to other Jails	...	...	...	1
Died	...	...	...	10
Executed	...	...	...	1

The number of prisoners remaining in Jail at the end of the year was 861.

The average number of convicted prisoners sentenced to labour on working days, was 703. They were distributed as follows :—

Sick in Hospital	...	...	10
Convalescents, old and infirm	...	...	113
Prison Officials	...	...	56
„ servants	...	...	80
Employed in preparing articles for Jail use or consumption	...	...	16
Employed on unremunerative labour	...	...	383
„ on gardening	...	...	16
„ on manufactures	...	...	24
Total			703

There remained on the 31st March, 150 prisoners awaiting trial. During the year under report there were admitted 1,193 and discharged 1,185, leaving a balance of 158 at the close of the year. The 1,185 releases from all causes were as under :—

Acquitted after trial	...	...	421
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment	...	...	614
Fined or flogged and released	...	...	75
Transferred	...	...	38
Released on bail	...	...	34
Died	...	...	3
Total			1,185

The daily average of this class of prisoners was 234 against 225 in the preceding year. While there was no civil prisoner remaining in Jail from the previous year, there were admitted 2 civil prisoners during the year. The same number was released, so that there was none left at the close of the year under report.

The total cost in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in this Jail during the year under report, amounted to an aggregate of Rs. 39,714-1-3 (exclusive of the pay of the Military establishment stationed at the Jail) against Rs. 57,521-9-0 while the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 40-2-9 compared with Rs. 59-13-10 in the preceding year.

The total profits on the other hand amounted to Rs. 568-14-6 as contrasted with Rs. 1,095 in the preceding year.

The following table compares the sickness and mortality amongst the prisoners of all classes, during the past three years :—

	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.
Daily average strength	1025.05	994.00	988.48
Maximum population on any one day ...	1260	1286	1099
Daily average sick	7.74	13.01	...
Number of deaths in and out of hospital...	53	124	13
Death-rate per mille per annum of the average strength	57.29	86.51	13.15

CHAPTER XVII.

Judicial.

Considering the fact that the scarcity more or less impedes the despatch of the Judicial work, the out-turn of the year was satisfactory, as will appear from the following memo.

Description of cases.			Balance of the previous year.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of during year.	Remain- ing at the close of the year.	Remarks.
				<i>Mekhma Khas.</i>				
Civil ...	...	...	129	279	408	231	177	
Mallani ...	...	...	39	25	64	23	41	
Total ...			168	304	472	254	218	
Criminal ...	...	...	14	401	415	304	111	
Mallani ...	...	...	...	74	74	69	5	
Total ...			14	475	489	373	116	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	324	4,119	4,443	4,063	380	
				<i>Appellate Court.</i>				
Civil appeals...	...	...	26	241	267	230	37	
Criminal do.	...	...	20	1,029	1,049	1,030	19	
Original (civil)	...	...	14	60	74	62	12	
Execution of decrees	...	...	10	5	15	10	5	
Total ...			70	1,335	1,405	1,332	73	
Civil original ...	...	...	248	380	628	419	209	
Civil appeals	...	...	41	70	111	74	37	
Civil Bankruptcy	...	...	18	11	29	11	18	
Execution of decrees	...	...	142	264	406	279	127	
Total ...			449	725	1,174	783	391	
Original ...	...	...	93	357	450	382	68	
Appeal ...	...	...	39	338	377	319	58	
Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			132	695	827	701	126	
Civil ...	...	...	...	<i>Kotwali.</i>	564	564	...	
Criminal ...	...	...	...	909	909	909	...	
Execution of decrees	...	...	60	126	186	126	60	
Total ...			60	1,599	1,659	1,599	60	
Criminal ...	...	...	177	<i>Foujdari Court.</i>	3,542	3,393	149	
Total ...			177	3,365	3,542	3,393	149	

The statements Nos. VIII and IX given in appendices show the work done by the Parganah Superintendents and the Hakims.

CHAPTER XVIII.**Registration Department.**

This department was organised in 1899. During the year under report, 1316 documents were registered and property worth Rupees 30,74,166 passed hands. The work at the Sadar is far in excess of what has been collectively done in the different parganas. For detail *vide* Appendix X.

CHAPTER XIX.**Finance and Revenue.**

The consolidated statements given in the appendices No. XI show that though the expenditure has slightly exceeded the Budget limits for certain unforeseen circumstances, detailed below yet the remarkable increase under the receipts not only covered it but also resulted in an actual surplus of Rupees 4,56,417 against the estimated deficit of 1½ lacs which contributed to raise the closing balance to Rupees 6,58,369.

The figures for the year are :—

For Revenue.	Budget estimate.	Actual receipts.
Ordinary	41,34,000	45,90,417
Extraordinary	"	"
Total ...	41,34,000	45,90,417
For disbursement.	Budget estimate.	Actual.
Ordinary ...	35,68,438	35,77,831
Extraordinary ...	6,84,784	7,53,889
Total ...	42,53,222	43,31,720

The principal sources of revenue are:—

Revenue.	Actual receipts.
Land Revenue (including Jaswant Samand) ...	6,76,296
Customs ...	8,17,885
Rekh ...	2,76,333
Salt Revenue ...	15,37,683
Railway ...	6,29,781

(a) The items that have tended to raise the income of the year are: —

- (1) Rekh—It includes the realization of the out-standing arrears.

- (2) Customs.—It showed slightly better results on account of the enhancements made in the tariff when it was placed under the direct control of the Musahib Ala.
- (3) Hakumats.—It included the realization of certain cesses and the income derived from the local fairs.
- (4) Railway.—The prevalence of a partial scarcity brought about a briskness in the import of grain traffic and hence the increase.
- (5) Salt.—The increase was due to the recovery of the arrears of the sale proceeds of the Durbar free salt.

(b) The items that showed a falling off were :—

- (1) Land Revenue.—The slight decrease was due to remissions being granted in the afflicted areas.
- (2) Fojbal Mallani.—The scarcity being rather severe in this parganah, the realization of the Fojbal was suspended and hence the decrease.
- (3) Stamps and court fees.—The decrease may be attributed to the similar cause.
- (4) Miscellaneous.—The receipts under this item chiefly comprise of.—

Ice	...	...	5,700
Tramway	...	...	8,002
Flour Mill	..	...	1,636
Public Works		...	3,000
Bone contract		...	6,000
Mugra Merwara		...	3,000

The actual disbursement exceeded the budget limits by Rs-78,498, but having regard to the fact that no less than

Expenditure.

Rs-94,500 was expended on the Continental trip for which no provision was made in the budget allotment it is satisfactory to remark that the disbursements were properly kept within the budget limits. Moreover a sum of over 2½ lacs was laid out in redeeming the debts outstanding against the Durbar.

The main channels of expenditure are :—

			Actual.
Zanana Deodi	...	...	2,42,168
Civil salaries	...	...	4,66,077
Military	...	...	9,39,873
Repayment of debts	...	...	1,79,451

Europe trip ...	94,513
Famine ...	60,381
Tribute to British Govern-	
ment ...	2,23,000
Jail ...	49,574
Safar Kharach ...	87,319
Baggi Khana ...	56,417
Medicine and Dispensary ...	53,173
Palace expenditure ...	3,06,302
Public Works ...	7,06,181
Karkhanajats ...	1,65,279
Interest on loans ...	3,27,676

It was only in the first 5 items that the excess over the budget limits was noticeable.

(1) Under the Zenana Deodi it was due to the payment of the arrears of allowances to the widows of the late Maharaj Ranjit Singh and the after-death ceremony of certain Zenana Sardars who died during the year.

(2) Under the civil salaries it was attributed to certain increments granted.

(3) Under the Military, it is only noticeable in the Imperial Service Troops and was due to the expenses defrayed in connection with the China Expedition in which the 1st regiment took part.

(4) It is gratifying to note that the Durbar succeeded in lightening the burden of its liabilities by over $2\frac{1}{4}$ lacs as under :—

- (a) In payment of the instalment of the first Debt Committee
was paid to various creditors ... Rs. 74,661
- (b) In payment of Seth Samirmul's loan of 5 lacs ,, 1,00,000
- (c) In payment of the debt apertaining to the late
Durbar ... ,, 4,500
- (d) His Highness the Maharaja paid out of his
own allowance which was paid to the creditors
of the 2nd Debt Committee ... ,, 48,000

(5 & 6) Europe Trip and Famine.—as stated above the 5th was quite an extraordinary expense, and not only was the Durbar able to devote an outlay of Rs-94,513 to it but laid out Rs- 22,662 to tide over the period of scarcity out of its own funds without resorting to a further loan for the purpose from the Government as was previously contemplated. Besides this Rs. 47,729 expended under Famine item represent the outlay in connection with the last famine.

CHAPTER XX.**Military Department.****SECTION. I.**

Local Military Forces.

The total strength of the Military forces under this head stood at 3,094 which was made

up as under.

Cavalry	...	...	...	527
Infantry	...	...	...	2,313
Artillery	...	...	...	254

Irregulars.

The Irregulars, which comprise the Jagir Sowars in feudal service, are chiefly employed as postal escorts. Their total strength at the rate of one horse per 1,000 Rekh comes to 3,963, but the number present at the end of the year was:—

Cavalry	...	...	...	1,788
Infantry	...	...	...	222

The balance being accounted for as under.

Commuted to cash—	1,059
Suspended on account of Hukamnama.—	135
Temporarily exempted from Service.—	813
Absent: —	280

Guns.

The number of guns remained the same as last year i. e. 121 of which 75 only are service-

able.

SECTION. II.***Sardar Risala.***

Return of troops from China.

The first regiment of Sardar Risala on return from China, arrived at Jodhpur in the beginning

of August 1901.

As already noticed Maharaja Dhiraj Col. Sir Partap Singh G. C. S. I., the General Officer Commanding, was made the Knight

Honors.

Commander of the Order of the Bath by the

Supreme Government in recognition of his services in China, and the Commandant Thakur Jas Singh Bahadur was admitted to the 2nd class Order of British India.

The price of the warm clothing which had been issued to the regiment on going to China in accordance with the Equipment Tables of the Sardar Risala was received from the Darbar Treasury as under:—

For each combatant ... Rs 32 3 9

„ „ follower ... 25 6 6

The claims of the Jodhpur Lancers for indemnification of stores &c. pertaining to the war service are before the account authorities of the Government awaiting settlement.

Maharaja Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh G. C. S. I. K. C. B. having been nominated the Chief of Idar, the supreme command of the Sardar Risala was assumed by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur as the Colonel-in-Chief of the Imperial Service Lancers.

His Highness the Colonel-in-Chief joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at the end of January 1902. Squadron Commander Maharaj Akhai Singh and Risaldar Amar Singh of the Sardar Risala were also admitted in the same corps.

Colonel S. B. Beatson, C. B. the Inspector General of the Imperial Service Troops inspected the Sardar Risala in October 1901.

During January 1902, detachments from the regiments were sent out into the Parganas of Marwar in aid of the civil authorities for the suppression of crime.

Nine signallers were inspected at Nasirabad by the Government Inspector of Army Signalling in December 1901. The result was satisfactory.

Duffadar Bairisal Singh and Sowar Pane Singh of the 2nd Regiment attended the Meerut Signalling Class. Of these Bairisal Singh obtained qualification certificate as an Assistant Inspector.

Jamadar Ker Singh and Duffadars Jas Singh and Kalyan Singh underwent a course of instruction in the Meerut Musketry School with very good results.

CHAPTER XXI.

Education.

There was a marked rise in the number of students as compared with the previous year, though the number of schools remained unchanged during the year. The number of students on the rolls of schools and college exclusive of the Mallani

vernacular schools and the private institutions was 1,708 against 1,326 of the preceding year. In the average daily attendance also, there was a fairly satisfactory improvement, the figures having risen from 1,012 to 1,281 giving an increase by 26 per cent..

The following table shows the progress made in the Educational Institutions of all denominations :—

Name of Institution.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Average daily attendance during the year.
	Pupils.	Pupils.	
The Jaswant College	16	15	13
The Darbar High School	308	406	298
The Hewson's Girls School	58	62	50
The Sanskrit School	24	30	20
The Hindi Pathsala	120	271	178
9 Anglo-Vernacular Schools	363	418	323
14 Vernacular Schools	422	495	388
The Drawing class	4	4	4
The Telegraph Training class	11	7	...
Total	1,326	1,708	1,274

The majority of the pupils are claimed by the Brahmans who number 500, next come the Mahajans with 459, next the Mohamedans with 209, next Kayesthas with 117, and 328 belonged to other castes.

The total expenditure on the Educational Department for the year amounted to Rs. 34,838-2-6 and the average cost of educating each pupil came to Rs. 27-5-6.

The following is a brief summary of each institution.

There were 15 students on the rolls, namely 3 in the IV year, 2 in the III year, 7 in the II year, and 3 in the I year class. The average daily attendance was 13 during the year. Eight students went up for the University Examinations; 3 for the B. A. and 5 for the F. A. The results were creditable as two came out successful in the B. A. Examination who were placed in the Second Division and all five in the F. A. Examination, out of whom 2 were placed in the Second Division and the rest in the Third Division.

There was a fair rise in the enrolment as compared with that of the previous year, together with a corresponding rise in the daily attendance. The number of students rose from 308 to 406. But the increase is chiefly noticeable in the Primary Section of the school. At the close of the year under report, there were 7 students in the high section, 33 in the middle section and 366 in the primary section.

The average daily attendance shows a satisfactory improvement as it has risen by about 50 per cent, and it is hoped that with the recently introduced system of distributing prizes and striking of the names of the habitual absentees and of levying a small re-admission fee, will have a wholesome influence in still further securing better results.

Eight candidates were sent up for the Middle English Examination, 7 of whom came off successful, 5 of them being placed in the Second Division and 2 in the Third.

Four boys sent in their applications for the Entrance Examination, one of them died a few days before the commencement of the examination and out of the remaining 3, one alone was successful, who was placed in the First Division.

Twenty two boys were sent up as competitors for the Rajputana School Sports, Ajmer, three of them won 6 prizes. Lal Singh securing the highest number of 1st prizes in the tournament was considered by the Tournament Committee to be entitled to the Commissioner's Gold Medal.

To secure greater efficiency in teaching in the lower school classes, certain changes were introduced and the teaching staff was re-organised.

The number of girls in the school was 62 giving a slight increase of 4 upon that of the previous year. Of these girls, 34 were Brahmans, 16 Rajputs, 11 Mahajans and other Hindu. The average daily attendance rose from 44 to 50.

The education given in this school is of a primary character in Hindi.

The total expenditure on this school amounted to Rs. 2,648-10-0 and the cost of educating each girl Rs. 52-15-6.

There were 30 boys on the roll giving a slight increase of 2 over that of the previous year. Of these 28 were Brahmans and 2 Charans.

This year for the first time it was proposed to sent up one student for Punjab University Oriental Examination from this school.

The total expenditure on this school for the year amounted to Rs 582-13-6 and the cost of educating each pupil Rs. 29-2-3.

Marked progress in enrolment and attendance was made in the Pathshala during the year under review. The roll number rose from 120 to 271, an increase of 151 students. The average daily attendance was 178 against 96 of the preceding year, an increase by 85 per cent.

There were 4 boys on the roll. The subjects taught were Drawing, Levelling, Surveying and Building materials.

This class passed 26 probationers against 17 of the preceding year.

The number of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools remained the same as in the preceding year, viz, 9. The total number of pupils of these schools at the end of February last was 418 against 363 of the previous year, showing an increase of 65 over that of the preceding year. The average daily attendance was 323 showing an increase of 65 over that of the previous year.

The instruction given in these Schools is up to the Middle Standard.

The total number of schools of this class was the same as it was in the year preceding, viz., 14. The total number of pupils on the rolls was 495 against 422 of the last year, the average daily attendance being 388 against 405 of the previous year.

STATE PRESS.

The total realizations of the year are reported to have aggregated to Rs. 37,975 and Rs. 8,299 were drawn from the Treasury. The establishment charges amounted to 13,958. The other expenses being :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Printing paper purchased	19,570	10	3
„ Materials, types &c.	4,873	8	9
Contingencies	3,777	6	1

A sum of Rs. 3,253 was remitted to the Treasury.



Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the current prices of principal edible grains in the town of Jodhpur.

	Wheat.		Barley.		(Rice best.)		Rice (common.)		Jawar.		Bajra.		Gram.		Maize.		Arhar (Toor.)	
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.
April 1901	12	6½	17	13½	6	4	7	8	20	5½	18	1½	19	3	0	0	7	8
May "	12	7¾	17	12½	6	4	7	8	18	8	16	9½	16	12½	0	0	7	13
June "	11	12½	17	2½	6	4	7	8	16	2½	15	13½	16	7½	0	0	7	8
July "	11	4½	16	6½	6	4	7	8	15	3¾	14	14½	16	3	0	0	7	8
August "	11	3½	16	½	6	4	7	8	14	14¾	15	6¾	14	8	0	0	8	2
September "	9	11½	14	7½	6	4	7	8	14	2½	13	3	13	8¾	0	0	8	9½
October "	9	11½	13	2	6	4	7	8	13	1½	12	6½	12	9½	14	6½	9	1
November "	10	9	14	0	6	4	7	8	14	2½	12	15½	13	3½	14	11	9	1
December "	10	11¼	15	1½	6	4	7	8	15	2¾	13	7¾	13	12	15	7¾	9	3½
January 1902	10	9½	15	1½	6	4	7	8	14	6¾	13	6	13	14¾	15	3¾	8	12
February "	10	15½	15	2	6	4	7	8	14	15½	13	9½	14	9	15	10¾	8	12
March "	11	6	13	14½	6	4	7	8	14	0	13	0	14	6½	15	0	10	0

Appendix No. II.

Serial number.	Name of Pergana.	Number of Khalsa villages.	Field Survey completed.	Attestation of record completed.	BAPOTI PATTAS DISTRIBUTED IN.		
					No.	Villages.	
1	Bilara ...	26	23	23	.....	1	
2	Pali ...	19	19	19	.....	1	
3	Parbatsar ...	27	26	26	1,545	16	
4	Pachbhadra ...	13	13	12	.....	.....
5	Jalore ...	26	25	25	1,705	15	
6	Jaswantpura ...	27	27	27	1,145	17	
7	Phalodi...	13	13	13	2,540	12	
8	Jodhpur ...	98	98	97	6,236	72	
9	Jaitaran ...	17	17	16	500	7	
10	Didwana ...	27	27	27	1,508	26	
11	Siwana ...	11	11	9	.....	.....
12	Shergarh ...	5	5	5	.....	.....
13	Sheo ...	14	14	14	.....	.....
14	Sanchoe ...	13	11	11	1,273	10	
15	Sojat ...	61	59	59	2,452	24	
16	Godwar...	62	62	62	4,351	38	
17	Merta ...	89	86	86	3,689	70	
18	Nawa ...	1	1	1	354	1	
19	Marote ...	15	15	15	426	10	
20	Nagore ...	109	107	108	9,037	92	
Total ...		673	660	655	36,761	412	

Appendix. No. III.

Statement Showing the Revenue of Bilara Harala including Jaswant Samand Bundh for the year 1901-1902.

Serial No.	Name of villages.	REVENUE DURING.			Grand total.	Grand total for last year.	Increase or decrease above or below the average of 10 years.
		Average assessment.	Land Revenue.	Irrigation fee.			
1	Bilarn	30,000	36,093	113	36,207	31,850	+6,207
2	Bhavi	23,000	14,851	16,177	31,028	41,808	+5,917
3	Malkosni	5,126	8,753	6,822	10,575	14,786	+3,457
4	Bala	5,875	4,637	5,472	10,110	16,500	+2,149
5	Pichik and Bundh	3,650	8,050	5,260	13,311	10,000	+8,864
6	Bijasni	1,430	1,858	1,001	2,859	6,008	+869
7	Bari kalan	625	1,289	1,359	2,648	5,547	+1,711
8	Jurli	400	1,025	1,094	2,719	4,650	+2,319
9	Parasla kalan	1,500	1,751	778	2,524	5,246	+419
10	Parasla khurd	350	661	269	931	2,201	+442
11	Udaliyavas	3,000	5,963	1	5,964	5,046	+2,863
12	Kalaoona	4,200	5,826	2,278	8,104	4,200	+3,191
13	Kupravas	900	1,760	...	1,760	1,000	+735
14	Jak	3,500	5,879	4	5,883	3,527	+1,533
15	Rampuria	1,700	2,934	...	2,934	3,000	+1,040
16	Bajra-ki-sara	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
17	Hariyara	3,000	2,117	814	2,931	4,917	-881
18	Gujravas	487	593	241	834	1,236	+289
19	Holepur	228	322	419	742	1,802	+400
20	Bakla	2,680	4,018	...	4,018	2,765	+552
21	Jalkha	1,730	3,054	...	3,054	3,000	+477
22	Malaf	642	1,644	...	1,644	1,700	+595
23	Jawasia	634	1,047	...	1,047	900	+273
24	Bari khurd	700	1,478	660	2,147	6,214	1,227
25	Khokharya	410	806	...	806	440	-218

Appendix No. IV.

Comparative Statement showing the Revenue of the Marwar Custom Department for the year 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

No.	Articles.	1900-1901.			1901-1902.		
1	Opium	56,222	13	9	59,163	15	9
2	Gur	1,14,533	14	9	1,45,765	5	3
3	Chini Khand	92,329	9	6	1,30,675	2	6
4	Musti Khand	19,666	6	6	16,982	8	6
5	Fine Cloth	85,404	13	6	1,31,889	8	9
6	Pashmina	2,498	1	3	3,598	12	0
7	Cloth with Gold	263	15	9	337	8	6
8	Cloth, Delhi made	1,889	15	6	2,135	11	9
9	Cloth, False gold	792	7	6	1,594	8	0
10	Lace	7,009	7	0	15,102	13	9
11	Coarse cloth	3,443	11	9	3,340	14	0
12	Woolen cloth	1,204	0	3	1,150	11	9
13	Kirana	76,798	8	9	98,381	8	3
14	Metal	4,303	11	3	6,538	11	6
15	Ivory	5,190	11	3	10,844	11	0
16	Cotton	2,733	1	6	890	13	3
17	Wool	15,323	4	9	35,117	1	0
18	Dressed hides	1,498	15	3	2,612	3	6
19	Ghee	56,628	14	3	24,073	11	6
20	Oil	9,318	3	6	14,010	5	0
21	Raw hides	17,059	14	6	13,670	11	3
22	Til	7,777	12	9	268	6	0
23	Mowra	1,523	15	3	9,348	4	3
24	Rice	5,834	4	3	15,037	2	6
25	Tobacco	31,555	0	9	47,172	12	9
26	Animal bones	2,554	6	3	18,238	12	0
27	Sarson	89	9	6	1,479	13	3
28	Dry fruits	5,226	14	0	6,324	2	0
29	Fresh fruits	194	0	6	145	14	3
30	Ganja and Charas	178	13	0	464	3	3
31	Anise seed	1,010	7	6	1,875	7	9
32	Cotton seed	13,550	12	6	34,483	4	6
33	Timber	4,400	15	9	5,103	8	0
34	Do. (produced in Marwar)	19	12	6	54	14	9
35	Animal	18,770	14	0	72,548	14	0
36	Uncleaned cotton	414	12	6	396	7	9
37	Bhang	51	6	0	54	14	3
38	Hardware	5,338	11	3	7,422	9	9
39	English Guns and Powder	374	15	9	568	10	9
40	English wines	1,067	12	3	1,603	8	6
41	Silver	286	15	6	121	3	0
42	Miscellaneous	4,295	2	9	10,041	15	9
43	Cash	18,363	11	11	7,420	11	6
Total ...		7,00,000	12	5	9,67,067	4	3
Superintendent's Office		4,410	14	7	6,877	2	...
Recovery of previous arrears and loans contracted ... }		74,415	9	9	36,088	4	9
Grand Total ...		7,78,827	4	9	10,10,032	11	...

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement of expenditure and receipts for 1901-1902.

Serial No.	Estimate.	Name of work.	Estimated expenditure for 1901-1902.	Total expenditure from commencement of operation to end of March 1902.	Receipts.
		Public Works.			
1	856	Office sowars	849		
2	1,040	Pay of Dak bungalow servants and repairs to buildings	767		
3	158	H. H.'s Saloonman and Bhistee	137		
4	2,746	Working water lift for fort	2,413		
5	11,930	" Electric light in H. H.'s bungalow	9,916		
6	9,355	Working conservancy tram	7,412		
7	1,575	Repairs to Bundhs and canals at Jodhpur	2,442		
8	3,150	Repairs to miscellaneous buildings at Jodhpur	100		
9	10,290	Repairs to roads, Jodhpur	8,246		
10	1,323	Maintenance of gardens	972		
11	927	Repairs and petty jobs to Residency buildings	792		
12	50,563	Constructing Bundh at Khardah	19,086	48,809	
13	2,832	Building grain godown and enclosure to flour mill	2,169	2,531	
14	652	Building dressing room in Hewson Hospital	659	...	
15	17,710	Building Lady Doctor's House	11,742	16,649	
16	2,319	Repairs to Hospitals in Marwar	2,329	...	
17	3,023	" to Chopasni bundh and canal	2,850	...	
18	5,608	Addition and alterations to Maharaj Jewan Singh's house	4,985	...	
19	1,406	Repairing and deepening well in Residency Surgeon's compound	1,365	...	
20	2,283	Repairs to Abu Bungalows	1,762	...	
21	21,682	Temporary water supply to Jodhpur city	150	14,808	

APPENDIX NO. V.—(Continued.)

Serial No.	Estimate.	Name of work.	Estimated expenditure for 1901-1902.	Total expenditure from commencement of operations to end of March 1902.	Receipts.
22	1,675	Building Post Office Merta Road ...	171	1,361	
23	753	Repairs to Panchayat-house Abu ...	674		
24	...	Constructing Pachpadra canal ...	2,002	16,443	
25	3,263	Strengthening Kailana Bundh ...	3,915		
26	861	Building quarter for Sharistadar at Residency ...	774		
27	...	Constructing Bundh at Bankli ...	121	45,102	
28	476	Repairs to Medical officer's bungalow	442		
29	422	Relaying tramway in race course ...	414		
30	1,372	Making chick doors and windows in Inspecting officer's bungalow ...	1,222		
31	4,027	Constructing a well for Rao Raja Sawai Singh ...	3,476		
32	...	Constructing Jograwas Bundh ...	41	11,707	
33	431	Repairs to target in Sardar Risala...	407		
34	4,163	„ to Diversion channel at Chopra	4,323		
35	990	„ to staff quarters Residency ...	992		
36	2,092	„ to city wall under Kailana canal	1,982		
27	390	Laying pipes in old Jail ...	289		
38	12,383	Covering and completing Kailana canal	12,686		
39	869	Repairs to out houses at Jaswantpura	774		
40	221	„ to Jaswantpura roads ...	190		
41	2,279	Renewing doors and windows of lines Sardar Risala ...	1,952		
42	509	Extending water pipe to Capt. Bannerman's bungalow ...	404		
43	539	Extending water pipe to Lady Doctor's bungalow ...	516		
44	5,646	Repairs to Surpura canal ...	1,736		
15	1,426	Building Post Office at Makrana ...	857		
46	9,926	Manufacture and sales of ice ...	6,995		

APPENDIX No. VI.

Statement of roads in Jodhpur State for 1901-1902.

LOCALITY.	LENGTH IN MILES ON 31st MARCH 1902.		METALLED ROAD.		UNMETALLED ROAD.		REMARKS.
	Unmetalled.	Metalled.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	
About Jodhpur ...	2.50	46.44	.....	8.246	.....	.....
About Pali ...	0.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
About Jaswantpura ...	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	
Sendra Erinpura Road ...	96.00	. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....

Appendix No. VII.

Statement Showing Population of the Criminal tribes.

	BHOIS.			SANSIS.			BHUIS.			MINAS.			KOLIS.			TOTAL.			BAD CHARGES.		No. ALREADY IN SERVICE.		REMARKS.	
	Population.			Land.			Population.			Land.			Population.			Land.			Bhois.	Sansis.	Lumber-dars.	Jamaddars.		
	Male adults.	Depen-dents.	Land.	Male adults.	Depen-dents.	Land.	Male adults.	Depen-dents.	Land.	Male adults.	Depen-dents.	Land.	Male adults.	Depen-dents.	Land.	Male adults.	Depen-dents.	Land.	Bhois.	Sansis.	Lumber-dars.	Jamaddars.		
1	Bilara	510	993	18,719	35	99	706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	545	1,092	19,425	86	...	1	8	
2	Desuri	74	188	1,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	196	1,773	13	...	...	...
3	Didwana	124	301	4,161	21	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	355	4,461	19	...	...	...
4	Jaitran	807	1,792	22,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	807	1,792	22,098	69	...	...	...
5	Jodhpur	408	1,048	18,864	130	308	661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	638	1,356	19,525	20	...	...	...
6	Nagore	658	1,666	22,472	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	661	1,672	22,472	104	...	...	...
7	Nava	51	126	1,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	120	1,835	9	...	...	...
8	Parbatsar	484	934	17,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	934	17,041	15	...	...	...
9	Merta	1,015	2,666	30,763	20	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035	2,717	30,763	150	...	...	...
10	Marne	231	525	7,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	525	7,867	18	...	...	...
11	Pali	270	611	8,861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	611	8,861	15	...	...	...
12	Phalodi	24	58	782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	58	782	...	...	...	...
13	Sojat	741	1,426	17,943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	741	1,426	17,943	49	...	...	...
14	Bali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	35	221	...	...	...	...
15	Sanchoore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	150	...	...	...	...
16	Jalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	60	...	...	...	...
17	Jaswantpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	40	292	...	...	...	...
Total		5,403	12,325	1,72,830	209	521	1,367	24	47	452	19	50	273	1	...	50	5,656	12,943	1,74,972	567	13	9	86	

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement showing the Civil and Criminal Work done in the Court of the Pargana Superintendents.

	Civil.						CRIMINAL.					Remarks.
	Balance of the last year	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Remaining undispos- ed of.	Balance of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Remaining undispos- ed of.	
Superintendent Jodhpur ...	7	25	32	25	2	5	6	53	59	47	14	
"												
" Didwana ...	7	71	78	55	13	10	72	261	333	284	49	
" Mallani ...	49	211	260	206	...	54	6	219	225	215	10	

Statement showing the work done in

Name of the Hakumats.	C.VIL SUITS									EXECUTION OF												
	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	Value of the suits for disposal.			Remaining.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Value of the suits for disposal.			Disposed of.	Mode of					
By cash.	By in- stalment.																					
Bali ...	44	135	179	4	157	2,980	4	0	18	119	53	172	12,497	10	9	64	4,165	1	9	1,334	15	0
Bilara ...	25	174	199	6	162	1,589	7	6	31	225	55	280	25,139	10	3	17	867	2	9	268	11	0
Desuri ...	127	112	269	16	206	859	2	3	47	80	20	100	5,351	7	0	33	736	12	3	361	8	0
Didwana ...	27	95	122	5	96	576	2	0	23	30	21	51	4,902	10	3	33	130	8	0	5,935	2	0
Jaitaran ...	19	92	111	3	82	583	15	3	29	73	4	77	7,573	0	0	8	110	8	0	24	0	0
Jalore ...	236	180	416	34	236	908	10	0	146	46	34	120	13,484	10	6	17	365	0	0	902	0	0
Jaswantpura ...	29	72	101	3	58	1,323	15	0	40	5	16	21	2,895	15	6	4	195	0	0	127	0	0
Jodhpur ...	203	444	647	14	439	5,721	10	9	94	205	67	272	38,697	7	9	52	5,128	0	6	63	12	6
Marote ...	50	266	310	0	273	986	9	0	37	83	88	171	9,821	14	3	21	375	11	3	452	8	0
Mallani ...	72	272	344	23	301	...	...	...	20	14	67	81	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merta ...	137	299	436	8	299	1,351	12	3	129	113	74	187	13,506	7	6	53	1,476	5	3	2,753	1	0
Nagore ...	165	227	392	4	172	6,129	12	6	216	441	44	485	47,806	8	9	101	19,323	3	0	148	11	3
Nawa ...	88	348	436	12	333	945	7	6	91	49	112	161	7,969	6	9	510	665	8	0	1,263	11	9
Pachpadra ...	58	26	84	1	37	1,540	0	3	46	26	37	63	4,074	14	...	5	55	...	...	121	6	...
Pali ...	86	238	324	5	268	1,330	7	3	51	34	25	59	8,349	1	9	24	1,469	11	6	1,523	14	9
Parbatsar ...	118	188	306	11	181	1,739	7	9	114	404	55	459	30,056	3	3	45	0	0	0	3,571	4	0
Phalodi ...	67	105	172	3	139	973	0	6	30	122	11	133	11,989	9	6	19	1,334	7	6	164	5	9
Sambhar ...	25	97	122	3	82	467	15	0	37	251	5	256	16,400	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanchoe ...	19	67	86	3	54	459	14	0	29	7	1	8	1,335	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sankra ...	2	10	12	1	9	31	12	0	2	1	1	2	9	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheo ...	2	3	40	2	33	205	8	0	5	0	4	4	433	6	0	2	99	0	0	210	14	0
Shergarh ...	39	107	146	7	96	528	12	0	43	69	14	83	5,774	15	6	7	1,064	15	0	0	0	0
Siwana ...	94	93	187	6	113	321	4	9	68	62	11	73	7,113	2	9	2	68	0	0	0	0	0
Sijat ...	37	195	232	4	178	704	7	6	50	109	28	137	9,815	0	9	61	4,044	8	3	165	8	0

DIX NO. IX

the Hakumats during 1901-1902

DECREES.			CRIMINAL CASES.																
Disposal.			Remaining.	Cases Pending.		Cases Filed.		Total Cases.		Total number of persons im- pllicated.		Cases disposed of.		No. of persons im- pllicated in disposals.		Cases Remain- ing.		Persons pending trial.	
Total.				Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.
5,400	1	6	108	184	93	338	154	522	247	280	136	509	242	274	136	13	5	6	2
1,135	13	9	263	62	44	255	129	360	173	254	133	303	144	221	114	57	29	33	12
1,098	4	3	67	32	22	238	96	270	118	145	39	237	100	134	35	33	18	11	4
9,065	10	0	18	90	32	221	57	311	69	132	62	254	57	116	61	57	12	16	1
134	8	0	69	21	14	228	82	249	96	199	94	222	90	193	84	27	6	6	10
1,266	0	0	103	95	53	316	194	411	247	307	285	300	164	240	209	111	83	67	76
322	4	0	17	107	59	330	102	437	161	163	73	387	126	160	66	50	35	3	7
5,191	13	0	220	130	83	404	170	534	253	315	48	385	128	263	40	149	65	52	8
828	3	6	150	31	5	282	56	313	61	181	47	209	51	179	39	14	10	2	8
...	...	...	2	14	1	506	19	520	20	not given		511	19	not given		9	1	not given	
4,229	9	3	134	60	39	359	110	419	149	229	59	370	123	227	56	49	26	2	3
19,471	14	3	384	116	62	472	206	588	268	189	118	513	185	181	104	75	83	8	14
1,929	13	9	110	19	1	95	27	105	28	39	4	101	24	34	2	4	4	5	2
176	6	...	58	29	17	123	46	157	63	207	57	101	35	132	44	53	28	75	13
2,993	10	3	35	120	37	209	124	419	161	165	92	358	137	159	90	61	24	6	2
3,571	4	...	414	204	104	259	57	463	161	171	81	244	39	129	34	219	122	42	47
1,498	13	3	114	13	79	138	38	151	117	147	124	126	57	121	48	25	60	26	76
...	...	...	256	166	...	37	...	203	...	22	...	73	...	14	...	130	...	8	...
1,385	7	...	8	97	78	309	109	406	187	233	148	356	129	217	128	50	58	16	20
...	...	...	11	5	14	34	11	39	25	25	7	37	24	24	6	2	1	1	1
300	14	...	2	5	12	39	21	44	33	17	16	43	22	17	12	1	11	0	4
1,064	15	...	76	26	34	132	42	158	76	115	71	121	55	105	62	37	21	10	9
68	...	...	71	41	25	93	39	134	64	102	62	102	43	99	48	32	21	3	14
4,210	0	3	76	37	15	322	145	359	160	275	124	271	127	258	106	88	33	17	8

APPENDIX NO.—X-A.

Receipts of Marwar State Jodhpur for the year 1901-1902.

Items.	Estimate for 1901-02.	Total receipt	Increase over the estimate.	Decrease from the estimate.	Remarks.
Ordinary.					
I. Revenue—					
1. Land Revenue ...	6,50,000	6,14,817	.....	35,183	
2. Jaswant Samand ...	60,000	61,479	1,479	.....
3. Foulbal Malani ...	10,000	2,451	.....	7,549	
4. Rekh ...	2,00,000	2,76,333	76,333	.....
5. Customs ...	7,00,000	8,17,885	1,17,885	.....
6. Mint ...	7,000	12,086	5,086	.....
7. Hakumats ...	50,000	1,14,253	64,253	.....
8. Jodhpur Kotwali ...	5,000	9,082	4,082	.....
II. Salt Revenue—					
(a) Treaty payment ...	9,60,400	9,60,400	.....	.....
(b) Royalty ...	1,39,600	1,20,319	.....	19,281	
(c) Sale of Darbar salt ...	4,00,000	4,58,964	58,964	.....
III. Judicial—					
1. Stamps ...	70,000	68,532	.....	1,468	
2. Court and Pattu fees...	20,000	12,753	.....	7,247	
3. Arrears of Mukadmats	5,000	6,186	1,186	.....
4. Registration ...	6,000	8,418	2,418	.....
IV. Miscellaneous—					
1. Hukmnamah ...	50,000	61,606	11,606	.....
2. Education for absence .	10,000	5,127	.....	4,873	
3. Exchange and discount	5,000	2,361	.....	2,639	
4. Miscellaneous ...	60,000	38,246	.....	21,754	
5. Marble quarries ...	10,000	20,000	10,000	.....
6. Press ...	...	4,285	4,285	.....
7. Rajasthan ...	1,000	...	.....	1,000	
8. Nazar ...	...	1,042	1,042	.....
V. Forest ...	25,000	24,279	.....	721	
VI. Excise ...	70,000	74,614	4,614	...	
VII. Railway ...	5,50,000	6,29,781	79,781	.....
VIII. Commutation to cash	20,000	30,048	10,048	.....
IX. Advance recovered—					
1. Collection of Boundary and famine ...	6,000	25,860	19,860	.....
2. Miscellaneous interest...	4,000	8,426	4,426	.....
3. Debt recovered ...	40,000	25,569	.....	14,431	
4. Recovery of the Balance on final adjustments of advances ...	}	97,215	97,215	.....
5. Book adjustment ...		...	.....	.....
Total ...	41,34,000	45,90,417	5,72,563	1,16,146	
Extraordinary.					
		Nil.			

APPENDIX NO. XI-B.

Expenditures of the Marwar State Jodhpur for the year 1901-1902.

Items.	Budget estimate for 1901-02.	Actual expenditure for 1901-02.	Increase over the estimate.	Decrease from the estimate.	Remarks.
Ordinary.					
I.—Tribute to British Government...	2,23,000	2,23,000	....	.....
II.—Palace expenditure—					
1 H. H.'s. Pocket expenses ...	96,000	96,000	.....	.....
(a) Drawn by H. H.	90,000	90,000	.....	.....
(b) Paid to Debt committee... }	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
2 Stable ...	90,000	90,471	471	.....
(a) Drawn by H. H.	78,000	78,471	471	.....
(b) Paid to Debt committee... }	12,000	12,000	.....	.....
3 Ward robe ...	12,000	11,961	.....	39	
4 Gifts ...	10,000	9,421	.....	579	
5 Purchase ...	42,000	43,829	1,829	.....
(a) Drawn by H. H.	12,000	13,829	1,829	.....
(b) Paid to Debt committee... }	30,000	30,000	.....	.....
6 Kitchen ...	20,000	19,387	.....	613	
7 Tater-Khana ...	3,000	2,939	.....	61	
8 Abdar-Khana ...	12,000	7,522	.....	4,178	
9 Zanani Deodi ...	2,15,000	2,42,168	27,168	.....
10 Mardani Deodi ...	7,627	7,020	.....	607	
11 Civil Salaries ...	16,200	16,511	311	.....
12 Teohar Kharach ...	1,000	941	.....	59	
III.—Civil Salaries ...	4,40,234	4,66,077	25,843	.....
IV.—Dewasthan ...	44,500	39,937	.....	4,563	
V.—Settlement of Baories ...	15,000	14,621	.....	379	
VI.—Public works ...	7,02,000	7,06,181	4,181	.....
VII.—Military ...					
1 I. S. Troops ...	5,00,000	5,41,062	41,062	.....
2 District Police ...	1,92,000	1,86,287	.....	5,713	
3 Sadar Police ...	1,56,000	1,51,640	.....	4,360	
4 Artillery ...	53,000	53,576	576	.....
5 Jagir Baklshi ...	7,307	7,308	1	.....
VIII.—Gifts ...	9,800	23,358	18,558	...	
IX.—Gardens ...	39,000	24,154	.....	5,846	
X.—Stationery ...	18,000	13,596	.....	4,404	
XI.—Press... ..	8,400	8,259	.....	141	
XII.—Forest ...	36,000	33,110	.....	2,890	
XIII.—Registration ...	5,000	14,393	9,393	.....
XIV.—Jail ...	50,000	49,574	.....	426	
XV.—Public Instructions ...	41,600	37,039	.....	4,561	
XVI.—Safar Kharach ...	96,000	87,319	.....	8,681	
XVII.—Karkhanejat—					
1 Baggi-Khana ...	60,000	56,417	.....	3,583	
2 Shutar-Khana ...	22,000	16,611	.....	5,389	
3 Feel-Khana ...	20,000	12,226	.....	7,774	
4 Gan-Khana ...	12,000	8,387	.....	3,613	
5 Kili-Khana ...	12,000	12,850	850	.....
6 Baga ka Kothar... ..	8,000	5,602	.....	2,398	
7 Kirkiri-Khana ...	6,000	8,071	2,071	.....
8 Farrash Khana ...	8,000	11,718	3,718	.....
9 Shikar-Khana ...	20,000	20,176	176	.....
10 Khema-ka-Karkhana ...	6,000	5,215	.....	785	
11 Sileh-Khana and Fort ...	3,000	3,978	978	.....
12 History and State Library ...	2,186	2,150	.....	36	
13 Palki and Nakkar-khana ...	1,584	1,878	294	.....

APPENDIX No. XI-B.—Continued.

Items.	Budget estimate for 1901-02.	Actual expenditure for 1901-02.	Increase over the estimate.	Decrease from the estimate.	Remarks.
XVIII.—External Boundary ...	2,000	108	.....	1,892	
XIX.—State Tannery ...	20,000	8,050	.....	11,950	
XX.—Exchange and discount ...	2,000	513	.....	1,487	
XXI.—Salt compensation to Jagirdars	25,000	26,527	1,527	.....
XXII.—S. Purchase ...	18,000	10,468	.....	7,532	
XXIII.—Dispensaries medicines ...	60,000	53,173	.....	6,827	
XXIV.—Ain-ka-Kothar...	40,000	20,865	.....	19,135	
XXV.—Municipality ...	20,000	22,961	2,961	.....
XXVI.—Residency Panchayat ...	2,000	1,669	.....	331	
XXVII.—Miscellaneous ...	20,000	7,994	.....	12,006	
XXVIII.—Rajasthan ...	20,000	20,674	674	.....
XXIX.—Conversion scheme ...	6,000	5,589	.....	411	
Total of Ordinary ...	35,68,438	35,77,831	1,42,642	1,33,249	
Extraordinary.					
XXX.—Payment of His Highness's debt as settled by the 1st Debt committee ...	1,16,784	74,661	.....	42,123	
XXXI.—Late Maharaja's debt ...	50,000	4,500	.....	45,500	
XXXII.—Settlement Survey ...	15,000	10	.....	14,990	
XXXIII.—Debt redeemed ...	80,000	1,00,290	20,290	.....
XXXIV.—Census ...	5,000	2,000	..	3,000	
XXXV.—Arrears of Pay ...	1,000	159	.....	841	
XXXVI.—Interest on loans—					
1 Mysore loan 25½ lacs at 4½/- per cent ...	1,02,000	1,02,000	.....	.....
2 Samirmul's loan 5 lacs at 6% ...	30,000	39,649	9,649	.....
3 Government loans—					
(a) Famine loan 29,35,000 at 4% ...	1,38,000	1,86,027	48,027	.....
(b) State loan 6,00,000 at 4% ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXVII.—Advanced as loan ...	25,000	44,649	19,649	.....
XXXVIII.—Famine ...	1,00,000	60,381	.....	39,619	
XXXIX.—Parganat ...	12,000	28,042	16,042	.....
XL.—Cholera and plague ...	10,000	9,207	.....	793	
XLI.—Amanat kharach ...	.....	3,610	3,610	.....
XLII.—Refunds ...	.....	4,191	4,191	.....
XLIII.—Europe trip ...	.....	94,513	94,513	.....
Total Extraordinary ...	6,84,784	7,55,889	2,15,971	1,46,866	
Total Ordinary ...	35,68,438	35,77,831	1,42,642	1,33,249	
Total ...	42,53,222	43,31,720	3,58,613	2,50,115	

APPENDIX NO. XII.

Statement showing the working of Registration Department Marwar from 1st April 1901 to 31st March 1902.

No.	Name of Hakumat.	DEEDS OF SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.		DEEDS OF MORTGAGE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.		DEEDS OF MOVABLE PROPERTY AND CASH TRANSACTIONS.		Khola. yat nama.	Wasi- yat Sagai.	MISCELLANEOUS.		Total number of deeds registered.	TOTAL INCOME.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.		REMARKS.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Value.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
1	Jodhpur ...	85	68,823	149	7,49,392	465	13,51,664	23	5	6	96,980	781	5,447	12	8,064	12	* Value not given in 33 documents.
2	Jalore ..	4	1,701	2	1,746	72	1,34,739	4	...	...	16,400	89	586	4	38	2	* Do. 1 Do.
3	Nagour ..	5	3,777	6	3,115	50	1,12,034	4	...	...	943	73	456	12	26	0	* Do. 4 Do.
4	Merta ...	...	...	6	5,331	48	24,700	1	...	...	...	57	352	0	21	12	
5	Mallani ..	7	1,559	13	9,462	30	44,154	3	...	...	800	56	258	11	14	2	
6	Jeytaran ..	...	...	4	8,1739	25	37,996	...	...	...	...	29	200	0	11	12	
7	Pali ..	...	...	3	2,390	14	38,314	...	...	...	6,026	21	153	12	9	6	
8	Pachpadhra ..	2	786	6	2,798	10	25,564	3	...	...	...	21	149	7	31	14	
9	Nawa ..	1	1,251	7	6,552	14	19,489	1	...	...	50	24	148	10	8	9	* Do. 1 Do.
10	Bali ..	1	995	3	2,301	14	22,388	...	...	...	1,377	20	140	14	7	0	* Do. 2 Do.
11	Sanchoore ..	...	...	8	12,547	15	25,963	...	...	...	1,499	17	117	12	7	0	
12	Phalodi ..	1	391	8	7,182	8	15,323	...	...	...	...	17	113	0	5	12	
13	Parbatsar ..	...	...	4	604	20	12,768	3	...	...	...	27	110	11	10	12	
14	Jaswantpura ..	...	...	1	...	11	22,463	1	...	...	...	13	102	2	4	13	
15	Marote ..	...	...	5	13,049	7	22,159	...	...	...	144	19	100	2	5	10	
16	Desuri ..	...	...	8	8,043	4	11,545	4	...	...	761	19	99	4	6	4	
17	Sojat ..	1	801	6	4,108	8	10,384	2	...	...	...	12	61	8	1	1	
18	Bilara ..	...	...	4	2,657	8	8,711	...	...	...	...	7	30	8	...	...
19	Didwana ..	1	421	2	8,403	4	1,759	...	...	...	...	1	12	6	...	...
20	Shergarh ..	...	...	...	...	1	4,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Sivana ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sheo ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Sankra ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Hakumats ...		23	11,682	88	1,72,727	363	5,94,898	26	2	1	28,000	535	3,316	13	221	9	
Grand Total ...		108	80,505	237	9,22,119	828	19,46,562	49	7	7	1,24,980	1,316	8,764	9	8,286	5	

Appendix No. XIII.

Statement showing the strength of the 1st and 2nd Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.

Commandant.	Squadron officers.	Adjutant.	Risaldars.	Jamadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Lance Duffadars.	Trumpeters.	Farriers.	Sowars.	Total.	Horses.	Cannels.	Ponies.	Mules.
First Regiment ...	1	4	1	8	8	8	48	39	9	17	462	605	585	10	226
Second Regiment ...	1	2	1	5	5	5	36	25	8	12	224	324	305	22	48

